DVORNIKOVA, I.V.; STARTSEV, G.P.; GOLOVANOVA, M.N.

Measuring the concentration of atoms in a d.c. arc from the self-reversal of spectrum lines. Fiz.sbor. no.4:61-64 '58.
(MIRA 12:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy ordena Lenina opticheskiy institut imeni S.I.Vavilova.
(Electric arc) (Spectrum, Atomic)

GOLOVANOVA, M. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Heptane
Chemistry - Catalysts

Jul 49

"Conversion of n-Heptane and Isobutylene in the Presence of Alloys Containing $AlCl_3$," V. I. Isagulyants, Active Mem, Acad Sci Armenian SSR, M. V. Golovanova, Petroleum Inst imeni I. M. Gubkin, 3½ pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVII, No2

In experiments in isomerizing n-heptane, no hydrocarbon complex formation was observed. From the scheme of reaction in converting isobutylene it is evident that, to explain the formation of aromatic hydrocarbons, formation of intermediate cuclic systems must be assumed through diene synthesis and dehydration of "hem"-methylated cyclones with a simultaneous formation of methane. Submitted 16 Apr 49.

PA 54/49T15

PA 8/49T57

GOLOVANOVA, M. YA.

USSR/Chemistry - Amino Derivatives May 48
Chemistry - Vitamin K_3

"Amine Derivative - 2-Methyl-1,4-Naphthoquinone (Vitamin K_3)", M. Ya. Golovanova, Chair of Biochem, Leningrad Phar Inst, 2 3/4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khim" Vol XVIII (LXXX), No 5
p. 835-7

Describes isolation of crystals of a number of aniline, toluidine, benzidine and naphthilamine derivatives of 2-methyl-1,4-naphthoquinone (I). Tabulates properties. Gives scheme for reaction between I and the corresponding amine. Submitted [illegible]4 Jul 1946.

8/49T57

GOLOVANOVA M. Ya.

5869. Fibrinogenase Biochim., Mosk. 1950, 15/3 (256-266) Tables 12

The enzyme fibrinogenase is normally found in an inactive state in the blood of living organisms, but it may be activated by a thermolabile, non-dialysable substance from blood corpuscles, whose activity does not seem to depend on the intactness of erythrocytes. Attempts to isolate fibrinogenase yielded active globulin fractions. Fibrinolysis achieved by such active globulin solutions does not affect the protein nature of fibrinogen or fibrin after its destruction.

SO: Excerpta Medica
Section II Vol. 4 No. 11

Fuks - Zagreb

GOLOVANOVA, M.Ya.

Conditions of activation and inhibition of fibrinogenase. Biokhimiya 18, 239-45 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.16:8133 '53)

1. Med. Stomatol. Inst., Leningrad.

GOLOVANOVA, M.YA.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood. Blood Coagulation. T-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 45969

Author : Golovanova, M.Ya.

Inst : All-Union Society of Physiologists, Biochemists, and Pharmacologists.

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. o-va fiziol., biokhim. i farmakologov, 1956, 3, 111-112.

Abstract : Active fibrinogenase (F) was isolated from fresh urine of healthy people by sedimentation which was effected by alcohol and then dissolved in water by being dyalyzed in flowing (tap) water for 24 hours. The thus obtained dialyzates were dried in a vacuum freezer. Solutions of such preparations were able to dissolve fibrin clots obtained by coagulating fibrinogenic solutions with the help of thrombin. After the solutions were heated to 80° C, their activity ceased.

Card 1/2

GOLOVANOVA, M.Ya.; GOLOVANOV, A.V.

Effect of elastic and residual deformations or the process of molding ceramic articles. Stek.i ker. 18 no.9:29-32 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Ceramics)

VIZZHILINA, V.N.; GOLOVANOVA, N.A.; ZORINA, I.K.

Dyeing and finishing of lavsan cloth. Nauch.-issl. trudy VNIITP no. 5:79-84 '64
(MIRA 19:1)

MANVELYAN, V.P.; NIKIFOROVA, I.I.; SMOLINA, N.G.; IOFFE, N.M.; LOSHCHINKINA,
G.A.; GOLOVANOVA, N.A.

Fiber dyeing and artificial fur finishing. Nauch.-issl. trudy
VNIIT no. 5:135-166 '64 (MIRA 19:1)

IVANOVA, M.P.; SIDOROV, R.I.; KOSITYNA, E.I.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.

Composition of the gasoline fraction of petroleum from the Markov field. Khim. i tekh. topl. i masel 8 no.12:13-17 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; VLASOV, V.M.; GRENOVSKIY, P.I.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.

Polyfunctional vinyl ethers. Part 1: Vinyl alkynyl ethers. Zhur. ob.khim. 33 no.12:4020-4021 D '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; VLASOV, V.M.; KUZNETSOVA, T.S.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.

Synthesis of asymmetrical acetals of acetylenic glycols based on A.E. Favorskii's reaction. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.8:2804 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

KIOSSE, G.A.; GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.; BELOV, N.V., akademik

Crystalline structure of the mixed d,l-NH_4Sb tartrate of d,l-$(NH_4)_2[Sb_2(C_4H_4O_6)_2] \cdot 4H_2O$. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3: 545-548 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

SHOSTAKOVSKIY, M.F.; SHERGINA, N.I.; GOLOVANOVA, N.I.; KOMAROV, N.V.;
BRODSKAYA, E.I.; MISYUNAS, V.K.

Vibrational spectra of some organotin acetylenic compounds.
Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.10:1768-1770 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Irkutskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

GoLoVANoVA, N.V.

[illegible], M. I., [illegible], I. G., and GOLOVANOVA, N. V.

K Voprosu o Ratsional'noy Kombinirovannoy Terapii pri Shizofrenii, p. 577
V sb. Aktual'n. probl. nevrologii i psikhiatrii., Kuybyshev, 1957.

Iz kafedry psikhiatrii Gor'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni S. M. Kirova i iz Gor'kovskoy klinicheskoy psikhonevrologicheskoy bol'nitsy

9,4160
26-2421

29692
S/181/61/003/010/017/036
B111/B138

AUTHORS: Colovanova, O. V., Klimin, A. I., and Mostovskiy, A. A.

TITLE: Photosensitive lead oxide layers

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 3, no. 10, 1961, 3070-3075

TEXT: Electrical, photoelectrical, and optical properties of PbO films 0.5 - 10 μ thick were examined. It was M. S. Kosman and O. O. Kolesova (Ref. 5: Uch. zap. Len. gos. ped. inst. im. Gertsena, 140, 1955; Ref. 6: Primeneniye poluprovodnikov v priborostroyenii, 114, 1959) who found that only the red tetragonal PbO modification is photosensitive. The yellow PbO modification was used as starting material, and specimens were produced by two methods: (1) PbO powder was evaporated in vacuum, and (2) pure Pb was evaporated in oxygen, and subsequently oxidized in air or oxygen. A tantalum vessel or quartz crucible (900-1,000°C) were used for the vacuum condensation onto a glass plate coated with a transparent layer of SnO_2 (20 - 385°C). The resulting films had to be heated

Card 1/~~4~~3

X

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S/181/61/003/010/017/036
B111/B138

Photosensitive lead oxide layers

up to 320 - 400°C in air for several minutes to preserve photosensitivity. The films had volume resistivity of $5 \cdot 10^{12} - 5 \cdot 10^{13}$ ohm.cm, high photosensitivity, and relatively low inertia. The photolayers were illuminated through the backing with intensities between 0.04 and 400 lux using an HC-14 (NS- 14) light filter. Characteristically, resistivity was dependent on the polarity of the voltage applied. This dependence was less marked in evaporated PbO than in oxidized Pb film. This may be explained by the fact that the film surfaces were on a positive potential. The resulting rectifying action was appreciable. The photosensitivity concerned is to be explained by the chemically inhomogeneous distribution of oxygen in the film. At 400 lux, resistivity in the most sensitive specimens was several hundred times smaller than the value measured without illumination. Films evaporated and oxidized in oxygen atmosphere displayed the highest sensitivity. At 100 lux, their photo-emf was $\leqslant 5$ mv. The photoelectric current is described by $I = kL^{\gamma}$, where k, γ are constants, and L = illumination. Where there was polarity reversal of the voltage, γ changed in the oxidized Pb films. It was found that $\gamma = 1$ when using a negative backing, and $\gamma = 0.5 - 0.7$ with a positive one. The maximum

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29692 S/181/61/003/010/017/036
B111/B138

Photosensitive lead oxide layers

spectral photosensitivity was between 480 and 520 mμ, and shifted to longer waves with increasing film thickness. The absorption coefficient is plotted as a function of wavelength in Fig. 4. Finally, a possible explanation of the photoelectric and the conductivity mechanism is discussed. It is confirmed that these films are suitable for use as targets in vidicon TV camera tubes. K. A. Zabaluyev and T. D. Kutuzova are thanked for the cooperation, and O. I. Kolesova for her advice. There are 4 figures and 13 references: 7 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: J. J. Brady, M. H. Moore, Phys. Rev., 55, 4, 424, 1939. - J. J. Brady, M. H. Moore, Bull. Amer. Phys. Soc., 13, 12, 6, 1938.

SUBMITTED: March 9, 1960 (initially),
May 16, 1961 (after revision)

Fig. 4. Absorption coefficient for differently thick films.
Legend: (1) mμ; (2) 1.6μ; (3) 0.26μ.

Card 3/~~4~~ 3

ACC NR: AP6029073 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/014/0130/0130

INVENTOR: Kochman, E. D.; Kravtsova, R. I.; Golovanova, S. K.

ORG: None

TITLE: A method of electrolytic cadmium plating. Class 48, No. 184090 [announced by the Kazan Chemical Engineering Institute imeni S. M. Kirov (Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut)]

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 14, 1966, 130

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, electrolytic deposition, metal plating

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method of electrolytic cadmium plating from electrolytes based on cadmium sulfate with the addition of ethylenediamine and joiner's glue. High quality coatings are produced by deposition from an electrolyte containing complex compounds of cadmium with pyrophosphate having the following composition: cadmium sulfate ($CdSO_4 \cdot 2.5H_2O$)—26 g/l; potassium pyrophosphate ($K_2P_2O_7 \cdot 3H_2O$)—200 g/l; joiner's glue—1 g/l; ethylenediamine (20% aqueous solution)—20 ml/l. The plating is done at a current density of 0.5-1.0 a/dm^2 and a temperature of 25-60°C.

SUB CODE: 11, 07/ SUBM DATE: 15Jun64

Card 1/1 UDC: 621.357.7:669.738

AUTHORS: Blidin, V. P., Golovanova, T. G. SOV/79-28-11-4/55

TITLE: The "Polythermal" Line of the Ternary System Urea - Citric Acid - Water (Politerma troynoy sistemy mochevina-limonnaya kislota-voda)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1958, Vol 28, Nr 11, pp 2926-2929 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The investigation of the reaction of urea with various salts and acids is of both theoretical and practical interest with respect to the synthesis of the compound fertilizers. Urea appears to be the best concentrated fertilizer. Citric acid is present in minimum quantities in the soil. Citric salts play an important physico-chemical part in the stabilization of the colloid particles of mineral and organic origin. Thus, the absorbability is increased and the washing out of the valuable fertilizing substances is more or less promoted. For this reason the authors investigated the "polythermal" behaviour of the ternary system urea - citric acid - water and carried out several reactions of urea with citric salts of potassium, calcium, ammonium, and other compounds. The problem of the reaction of urea with other compounds was dealt with

Card 1/3

The "Polythermal" Line of the Ternary System Urea - Citric Acid - Water SOV/79-28-11-4/55

in a number of papers (Refs 1-6). The investigation of the solubility of urea in the presence of citric acid was carried out for the first time. According to data in publications (Ref 2) the cryohydric point of the system $CO(NH_2)_2-H_2O$ is located at -11.0°. It corresponds to a composition of 32.9% urea and 67.1% water. Two bends are to be seen on the crystallization line of urea, the first at +1.1°, corresponding to 40.7% urea, and the second at 24.4°, corresponding to 54.5%. Thus, α-, β- and γ-modifications of urea are present. The cryohydric point of the system $C_6H_8O_7-H_2O$ (Table, Fig 1) according to the data by the authors corresponds to -13.6° with 48.9% $C_6H_8O_7$. Thus, it was found according to the visual "polythermal" method that in the above-mentioned system there are no chemical compounds and solid solutions to be found. The ternary eutectic point of the compositions 35.8% $CO(NH_2)_2$, 16.5% $C_6H_8O_7$ and 47.7% H_2O was determined. There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 6 Soviet references.

Card 2/3

The "Polythermal" Line of the Ternary System Urea - Citric Acid - Water SOV/79-28-11-4/55

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'khozmashinostroyeniya (Rostov-na-Donu Institute for the Construction of Agricultural Machines)

SUBMITTED: September 30, 1957

Card 3/3

GLEYM, V.G., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; SHIDLOVSKIY, B.R., assistent;
AVER'YANOVA, L.N., kand. khim. nauk; GOLOVANOVA, T.G., assistent;
DYSKINA, Ye.G.

Iron corrosion in boiler waters with increased alkalinity.
Trudy RIIZHT no.28:120-138 '59. (MIRA 16:7)

(Boilers—Corrosion)

[illegible]

[illegible] during crystallization [illegible]

[illegible] apparatov. [illegible]

[illegible] potassium [illegible] eutectic, [illegible] point

[illegible] by a visual [illegible] in the system, of which [illegible] (see Table).

Card 1/3

[illegible]

[illegible]

Invariant Points	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Melting point, °C
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40.5	794
[illegible]	30	[illegible]	48.5	795
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	50.0	805
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	39	860
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	36.5	840
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	40	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	33	740
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	38	[illegible]

[illegible] occupied by the [illegible] other [illegible] and [illegible] corresponding [illegible] of the [illegible]

Card [illegible]

[illegible]

BELYAYEV, I.N.; GOLOVANOVA, T.G.

Interaction os sodium titanates with sodium vanadates in melts.
Zhur.neorg.khim. 7 no.12:2760-2764 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Sodium titanate) (Sodium vanadate)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009360 S/0078/64/009/001/0228/0229

AUTHOR: Belyayev, I. N.; Golovanova, T. G.

TITLE: Phase diagram of the $Cs_2CO_3(Ca_2O)-V_2O_5$ system

SOURCE: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 9, no. 1, 1964, 228-229

TOPIC TAGS: cesium carbonate, vanadium pentoxide, $Cs_2CO_3-V_2O_5$ phase diagram, cesium hexavanadate, cesium tetravanadate, cesium metavanadate, cesium pyrovanadate, cesium orthovanadate, 16 $Cs_2O \cdot 9V_2O_5$

ABSTRACT: The phase diagram of the $Cs_2CO_3-V_2O_5$ system shows 6 compounds (cesium hexavanadate $Cs_2O \cdot 3V_2O_5$, cesium tetravanadate $Cs_2O \cdot 2V_2O_5$, cesium metavanadate $Cs_2O \cdot V_2O_5$, cesium pyrovanadate $2Cs_2O \cdot V_2O_5$, cesium orthovanadate $3Cs_2O \cdot V_2O_5$, and the compound 16 $Cs_2O \cdot 9V_2O_5$), 5 eutectics and 2 peritectics (at 35 and 62.5% Cs_2O corresponding to 446 and 690C). Orig. art. has: 1 figure

Card 1/1

BELYAYEV, I.N.; GOLOVANOVA, T.G.

Investigating the constitutional diagram of the system Rb_2O - V_2O_5. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:117-120 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Rostovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii.

BELYAYEV, I.N.; GOLOVANOVA, T.G.

K_2TiO_3 - Na_2TiO_3 system. Zhur.neorg.khim. 10 no.8:1877-1879
Ag '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted July 25, 1964.

GOLOVANOVA, T.N.; MENCH, K.L.

Effect of the design of telescope tubes on the quality of stellar images. Prib. i tekh. eksp. no.1:81-82 Jl-Ag '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Glavnaya astronomicheskaya observatoriya Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Telescope)

L 29449-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AR5022994 SOURCE CODE: UR/0269/65/000/008/0046/0047

AUTHOR: Golovanova, T. S.

32

B

TITLE: The effect of sporadic meteors on the formation of a sporadic layer E

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya, Abs. 8.51.418

REF SOURCE: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, vyp. 45, 1964, 134-137

TOPIC TAGS: astronomic data, meteor observation, extraterrestrial topography, E layer

ABSTRACT: In 1961, a registration of the number of meteors was made by means of the oblique reflection of radio waves from ionized meteoric layers of a ~ 1,000 km course. On the receiving and transmitting points use was made of equal 4-tier, 7-element antennas of the wave duct type. The width of the direction diagram of the antennas in the horizontal plane was 48°. The sensitivity of the receiver with a 1kc band was not less than 0.05 μ v. Measurements were taken every hour in 10 minute sessions between midnight and 7:00pm. Signals were registered which were above a noise averaging 17 db. The meteoric activity was characterized by two parameters: n was the average number

Card 1/2 UDC: 523.164.8

D

of reflections within a unit of time, $z = kn\tau$, where τ was the average duration of a reflected signal, and k was the coefficient. Observations of the E layer were conducted at ionospheric stations for vertical probing, located at the receiving and transmitting points. The frequency was determined for the appearances of the sporadic layer E_s - pE_s and the ultimate frequency of the E_s - f_oE_s layer. In May, July, September, October, and November, a correlation of the values of Z and pE was observed. During the remaining months the correlation was either absent or very weakly expressed. Also observed was the correlation of the seasonal progress of the values of Z and pE_s. More than 2,000 measuring sessions were used for the study of the correlation of values n and f_oE_s. According to data from the receiving point of the ionospheric station the correlation coefficient equaled 0.7 at f_oE_s variations, within the boundaries of 1.5 - 5.5 Mh; according to data from the ionospheric station of the transmitting point, the correlation coefficient was 0.4 at $1.5 < f_oE < 5.0$ Mh. The value of the correlation coefficient is different for sporadic layers of different types: for a layer of the f type it was 0.57, for a layer of the c type - 0.43, and for a layer of the f type - 0.12.

V. Lebedinets

SUB CODE: 03,04/SUBM DATE: none

GOLOVANOVA, V.A.

[illegible]

Recurrent cases of scarlet fever. Pediatriia 37 no.9:91 S '59.
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Ivanteyevskoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(SCARLET FEVER)

GOLOVANOVA, V.G.

Unit for mechanical varnishing of rubber shoes. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform. no.2:50-51 '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Boots and shoes, Rubber)

GOLOVANOVSKIY, G. [Holovanivs'kyi, H.]

Silicosilicate, the new building material. Sil'.bud. 7
no.12:3-4 D '57. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Dimerskoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy
organizatsii.
(Building materials) (Silicates)

BOLOTOV, I.N.; LITVINOV, N.I., aspirant; APENNIKOV, S.A., aspirant; LUKASHOV, A.I.; PROTASOV, N., aspirant; GOLOVANYUK, V.I., aspirant; GUBAYDULLIN, Kh.

Combine cultivation practices with the use of herbicides. Zemledelie 27 no.6:53-59 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Luganskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Bolotov, Litvinov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kormov (for Apennikov). 3. Donskaya opytnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta maslichnykh i efiromaslichnykh kul'tur (for Lukashov) 4. Belorusskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Protasov). 5. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva (for Gubaydullin).

GOLOVASH, A.S. [Holovash, A.S.]

Development and distribution of agriculture in Polesye and the forest steppe of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Geog. sbor. no.5: 180-191 '62. (MIRA 17:12)

GOLOVASH, I. [Holovash, I.], tekhnik-stroitel'

Tow-concrete buildings. Sil' bud. 9 no.2:9 F '59. (MIRA 12:6)

(Novo Shepelichi District--Farmbuildings)
(Concrete)

GOLOVASH, K. M. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Application of the anticoagulant dicoumarin ~~anticoagulant~~ during myocardial infarction." Dnepropetrovsk, 1956. 11 pp (Dnepropetrovsk State Med Inst. Chair of Hospital Therapy), 100 copies (KL, 43-57, 91)

GOLOVASHCHENKO, P. YA.

600

1. GOLOVASHCHENKO, P. YA.; Inzh.
2. USSR (600)
4. Rolling mills; Bessemer Process
7. Rapid construction of a rolling mill and Bessemer converter shop. Biul. stroe. Tekh. 9 No. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952
UNCLASSIFIED

1. GOLOVASHCHENKO, P. YA, Eng.

2. USSR 600

4. Rolling Mills

7. Experience in continuous, rapid construction of the foundation of a rolling mill, Biul. stroi. tekh, 10, No. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

GOLOVASHCHENKO, V.G.

Case of cancer of the duodenum. Vest. rent. i rad. 36 no.4:76-77 Jl-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz rentgenologicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. V.G.Golovashchenko) Nikolayevskogo oblastnogo onkologicheskogo dispansera (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach Ukrainskoy SSR Ya.I.Koyen).
(DUODENUM—CANCER)

KSENDZYK, G.V.; GOLOVASHCHUK, A.I.

Properties of hard-faced cast iron with chromium and titanium addition alloys. Avtom. svar. 16 no.12:7-12 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.

ISHCHENKO, A.M.; NOVIK, Ye.O., professor, doktor geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; GOLOVASHCHUK, [redacted] redaktor; KRYLOVSKAYA, N.S., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Atlas of microspores and pollens of the Middle Carboniferous in the western part of the Donets Basin] Atlas mikrospor i pyl'tsy srednego karbona zapadnoi chasti Donetskogo basseina. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Ukr. SSR, 1952. 82 p. 22 tables. (MIRA 8:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN Ukrainskoy SSR. (for Novik)
(Donets Basin--Micropaleontology) (Donets Basin--Coal geology) (Pollen, Fossil)

GOLOVASHCHUK, S.I. [Holovashchuk, S.I.]; SOKOLOVSKIY, I.L. [Sokolovs'kyi, I.L.]; BONDARCHUK, V.G. [Bondarchuk, V.H.], akademik, otv.red.; DYATKOVSKAYA, N.P. [Diatkivs'ka, N.P.], red.-leksikograf; BABINETS, A.N. [Babynets', A.IE.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; DYADCHENKO, M.G. [Diadchenko, M.H.], kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; KAPTARENKO-CHERNOUSOVA, O.K., doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; NOVIK, K.O., red.; PISKORS"KA, O.K., red.; SOROCHAN, O.A., red.; USENKO, I.S., kand.geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHUL'GA, P.L. [Shul'ha, P.L.], doktor geol.-mineral.nauk, red.; SHTUL'MAN, I.F., red.izd-va; BUNIY, R.O., tekhn.red.

[Russian-Ukrainian geological dictionary; 19000 words] Russko-ukrainskii geologicheskii slovar'. 19000 terminov. Sost.S.M. Golovashchuk i I.L.Sokolovskii. Kyiv, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1959. 280 p. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR, Kiyev. 2. AN USSR (for Bondarchuk).
3. Chlen-korrespondent AN USSR (for Novik).
(Geology--Dictionaries)
(Ukrainian language--Dictionaries--Russian language)
(Russian language--Dictionaries--Ukrainian language)

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24.3900

S/120/60/000/005/016/051
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Golovashkin, A.I., Motulevich, G.P. and Mubin, A.A.

TITLE: Measurement of the Optical Constants 4 of Metals 18 at Low Temperatures 21

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No.5, pp.74-76

TEXT: The optical system of the instrument is shown in Fig.1. A parallel beam of light passing through the polarizer Π_1 enters a system of two plane and parallel mirrors L under investigation (in the figure the plane of the mirrors has been rotated through 90° for the purposes of the illustration). After four reflections in this mirror system, the light strikes an auxiliary mirror L' which reflects it back at an angle of 4° to the original direction and the plane of reflection lies in the plane of the mirrors L. In this way the light experiences a further four reflections at the mirrors under investigation. The mirror L' is identical with the mirrors L and a correction is introduced for the phase difference due to this mirror. It was found that the correction is negligible compared with the phase difference Δ due to the mirrors under investigation after four reflections. On leaving the set of parallel mirrors L, the light passes through a further polarizer

Card 1/2

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S/120/60/000/005/016/051
E032/E514

Measurement of the Optical Constants of Metals at Low Temperatures

Π_2 which is rotated at a frequency of 9 cps. It is then passed through a monochromator M and is detected by the bolometer B. The bolometer signal is amplified by a tuned amplifier. The system of mirrors L - L' is placed in a container which is then lowered into a dewar filled with liquid nitrogen or liquid helium. The first measurements obtained with the aid of this apparatus were concerned with aluminium at liquid nitrogen and room temperatures in the wavelength region 0.8-7 μ. The determination of the micro-characteristics of aluminium from the results obtained is described by the present authors in Ref.4. There are 3 figures and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 16, 1959

Card 2/2

GOLOVASHKIN, A.I.; MOTULEVICH, G.P.; SHUBIN, A.A.

Determining microscopic characteristics of aluminum from measurements of its optical constants and its conductivity. Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 38 no.1:51-55 Jan '60. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR.
(Aluminum--Optical properties) (Aluminum--Electrical properties)

37814

S/120/62/000/002/046/047
E039/E435

24.5500

AUTHORS: Golovashkin, A.I., Motulevich, G.P.

TITLE: A sensitive small inertia thermal resistance for helium temperatures

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no.2, 1962, 182-185

TEXT: A thermal detector is described which is based on the superconductivity transition. The method of preparation is simple and permits the construction of small inertia detectors of high sensitivity. The detector is obtained by simultaneously evaporating lead and copper from separate evaporators onto a single surface in vacuo. The properties of the alloys formed have been investigated previously. In general the detector consists of a strip about 7 cm long, 0.5 mm wide and 0.05 to 0.15 μ thick; its characteristics are controlled by (1) its resistance at room temperature R_o (determined by its thickness) and (2) the ratio of its resistance at room temperature to its resistance at the temperature of liquid nitrogen $\alpha = R_o/R_{78}$ (determined by its composition and thickness). R_o is usually 500 to 2500 Ω. When $\alpha < 1.06$ the region of maximum

Card 1/2

A sensitive small inertia ... S/120/62/000/002/046/047
E039/E435

sensitivity lies below 1.5°K and when $\alpha > 1.6$ above 4.2°K. The sensitive region is displaced to lower temperatures when the lead content is reduced and also when the thickness is decreased. Sensitivity is determined by the value of dR/dT; for an extended transition it is 150 to 200 Ω/°K and for a sharp transition 1000 to 3000 Ω/°K. The value of the temperature coefficient of resistance $R^{-1}\,dR/dT = 2$ to $4\,°K^{-1}$. Normal working current is about 2 to 5 mA and the voltage sensitivity is about 10 V/°K. The detector may be used in fields up to 2 K Oe providing the displacement of the sensitive region is taken into account. It is particularly suitable for the investigation of fast transition processes as its inertia is 100 times lower than that of the best carbon and phosphor bronze detectors. Its thermal capacity is about 3×10^{-9} cal/°K. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut AN SSSR
(Physics Institute AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 18, 1961

Card 2/2

S/056/63/044/002/002/065
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Golovashkin, A. I., Motulevich, G. P.

TITLE: Determination of the microcharacteristics of lead from measurements of its optical constants and specific conductivity

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 44, no. 2, 1963, 398-404

TEXT: The optical constants (i.e. n and $\varkappa$ of the refractive index $n' = n - i\varkappa$) of lead were measured in the range 0.7-12 μ at room temperature, and in the range 0.8-11 μ at liquid-nitrogen temperature. The measuring apparatus has been described previously (Optika i spektroskopiya, 2, 633, 1957; PTE, 5, 74, 1960); both worked with a d-c arc discharge as light source and a NaCl prism monochromator. A selenium stack (8 films) was used as polarizator, and a germanium bolometer as receiver. The test objects were high-purity lead layers of 0.6 to 1.6 μ condensed in vacuo onto polished glass plates. Measurements of the static conductivity and the density showed that these properties of the layers investigated were

Card 1/3

equal to those of bulk lead. The residual resistance of the layers was 0.93% of that at room temperature; Θ_D was 86°K. $R_{393}/R_{77.4} = 4.14$ (bulk lead: 4.15). In order to determine the microcharacteristics the experimental results were analysed specially for both temperatures. Skin effect and the quantum corrections for both electron-phonon (e-ph) and electron-electron (e-e) collisions were taken into account. For room temperature, the relations

$$\lambda^2 \frac{\varkappa^2 - n^2}{(n^2 + \varkappa^2)^2} = \frac{\pi m c^2 \cdot 10^8}{e^2} \frac{1}{N} = \frac{0{,}112 \cdot 10^{22}}{N}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\lambda \frac{2n\varkappa}{(n^2 + \varkappa^2)^2} = \frac{mc \cdot 10^4}{2e^2} \frac{\nu_{\text{эфф}}}{N} = 5{,}93 \cdot 10^4 \frac{\nu_{\text{эфф}}}{N}. \qquad (2)$$

were obtained; λ is the light wavelength in μ, m the mass of the free electron and e its charge;

$$\nu_{eff} = \nu^{e-ph} + \nu^{e-e} + \nu^{e-i} + \nu^{e-s},$$

where ν^{e-i} denotes the electron-impurity collision frequency and ν^{e-s} that of electrons with the surface; $\nu^{e-s} = 0.75\beta\, N/3.54 \cdot 10^{-5}$ where

Determination of the ...

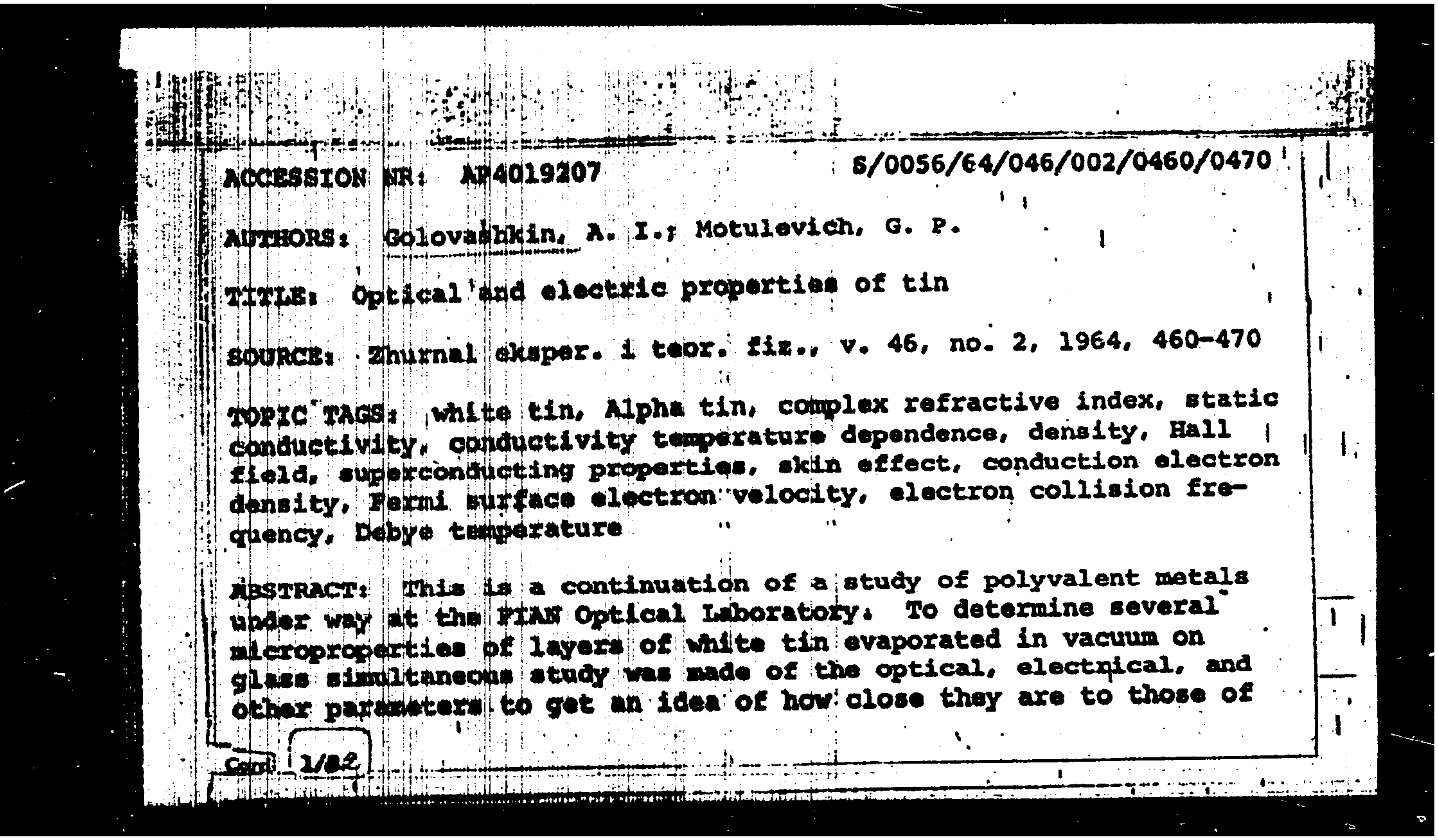
S/056/63/044/002/002/065
B102/B186

$\beta = v/c$ and the conduction electron concentration $N = 4.0 \cdot 10^{22}$ cm^{-3}; with $v = 3.5 \cdot 10^{8}$ cm/sec for the electron velocity at the Fermi surface one obtains $\nu^{e-s} = 0.5 \cdot 10^{14}$ sec^{-1}. ν^{e-ph} is obtained as $2.37 \cdot 10^{14}$ sec^{-1}, and $\nu^{e-i} = 0.023 \cdot 10^{14}$ sec^{-1}. $\nu^{e-e}_{class.} = \nu^{e-e}/(1+\hbar\omega/2\pi kT)^2) = 0.08 \cdot 10^{14}$ sec^{-1}. The mean free path of the electron is $l = 1.1 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm for $\lambda = 5\ \mu$, and the skin depth is $\delta = 3.2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm. A similar analysis was made for 77.4°K. The results were as follows: $N = 3.9 \cdot 10^{22}$ cm^{-3}; $v = 2.3 \cdot 10^{8}$ cm/sec; $\nu^{e-ph}_{class.} = 5.7 \cdot 10^{13}$ sec^{-1}; $\nu^{e-e}_{class.} = 0.006 \cdot 10^{13}$ sec^{-1}; $\nu^{e-i} = 0.23 \cdot 10^{13}$ sec^{-1}; $l = 3.3 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm and $\delta = 2.7 \cdot 10^{-6}$ cm for $\lambda = 5\ \mu$. According to the theory, ν^{e-e} should be $\sim T^2$; here it was found to be $\sim T^3$. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fisicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1962

Card 3/3



ACCESSION NR: AP4019207 S/0056/64/046/002/0460/0470

AUTHORS: Golovashkin, A. I.; Motulevich, G. P.

TITLE: Optical and electric properties of tin

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 46, no. 2, 1964, 460-470

TOPIC TAGS: white tin, Alpha tin, complex refractive index, static conductivity, conductivity temperature dependence, density, Hall field, superconducting properties, skin effect, conduction electron density, Fermi surface electron velocity, electron collision frequency, Debye temperature

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of a study of polyvalent metals under way at the FIAN Optical Laboratory. To determine several microproperties of layers of white tin evaporated in vacuum on glass simultaneous study was made of the optical, electrical, and other parameters to get an idea of how close they are to those of

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4019207

bulk metal. Measurements were made of the complex refractive index in the spectral region 0.73--12μ at 293 K and in the region 0.73--11μ at 78 K, the static conductivity and its temperature in the range 4.2--293 K, the density, the Hall field, and the superconducting properties. Other properties compared were the electron velocity on the Fermi surface, the frequency of the electron collisions, the Debye temperature for tin, and the conduction-electron density. The data reduction took into account the character of the skin effect. The different micro properties obtained for white tin agree with those of the bulk metal, with the optical data (obtained by the polarization method) yielding results in satisfactory agreement with those by other methods. The fact that the conduction electron density is constant indicates that the results apply to polyvalent metals. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 5 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR)

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042370 S/0056/64/047/001/0064/0072

AUTHORS: Golovashkin, A. I.; Motulevich, G. P.

TITLE: Optical properties of tin at helium temperatures

SOURCE: Zh. eksper. i teor. fiz., v. 47, no. 1, 1964, 64-72

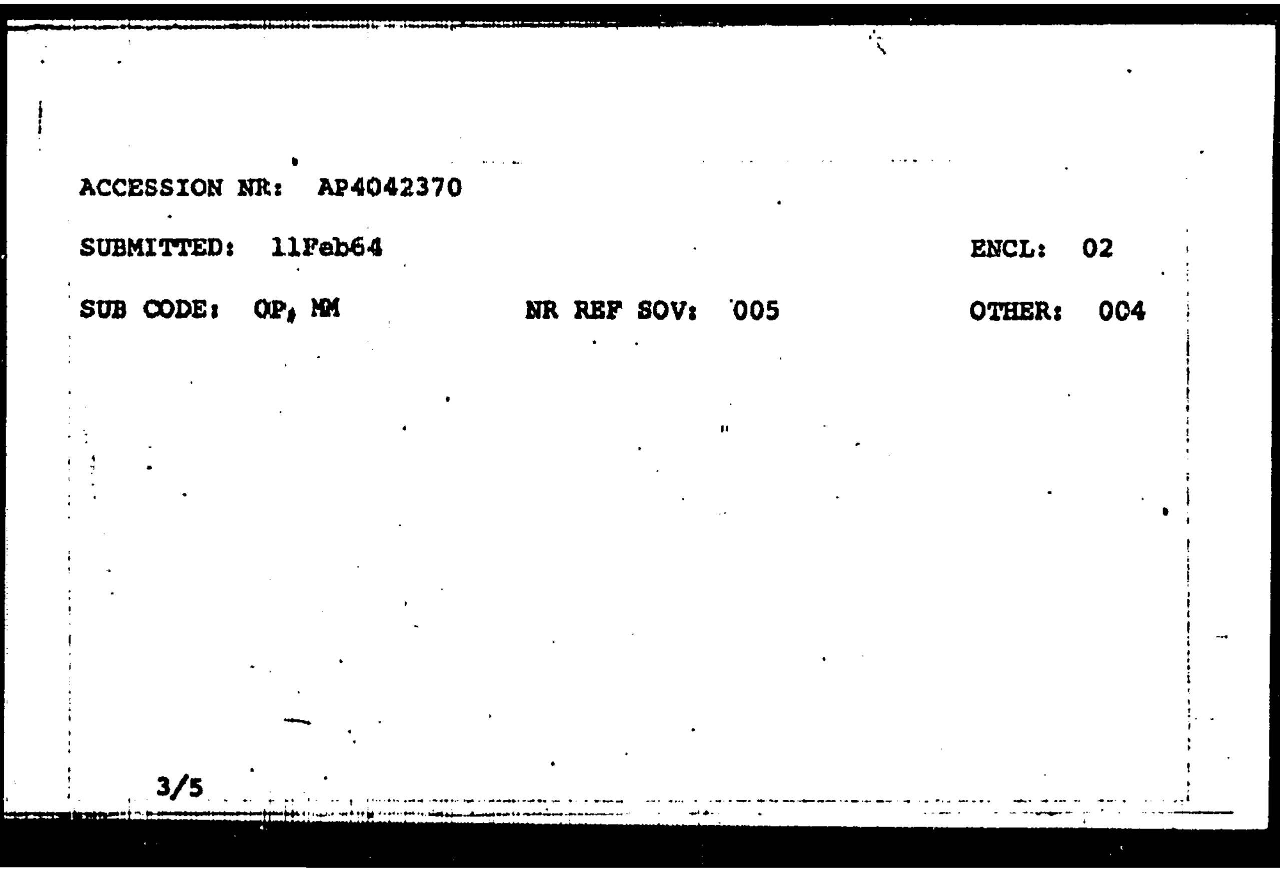
TOPIC TAGS: tin, optical propagation, skin effect, internal photoeffect, phonon

ABSTRACT: Continuing earlier measurements of the optical constants of tin at 293 and 78K (ZhETF v. 46, 460, 1964), the authors measured the optical constants of tin at T = 4.2K in the spectral interval 0.9--12 μ and repeated the measurements at 78 and 293K. The results at room and at nitrogen temperatures agreed with the earlier data. The apparatus used for the measurement of the optical constant was the same as before, and is described in detail as modified for the low-temperature measurements. The test results show that tin is

ACCESSION NR: AP4042370

subject to a weakly pronounced anomalous skin effect over the entire investigated range of temperatures. The surface losses amount to 15--20% of the total losses even at T = 4.2K. The contributions of the internal photoeffect to the optical constant could be neglected. The temperature dependence of the frequency of the collision of electrons with phonons in the presence of a light quantum of high energy was determined. The experimental results confirm the theoretical results obtained on the basis of the quantum-kinetic equation. It is concluded that the volume absorption in tin, connected with the generation of an entire phonon spectrum, remains large at helium temperatures. The quantitative agreement between the experimental results and the data obtained on the basis of the quantum-kinetic equation is assumed to be good. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 6 formulas, and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences SSSR)



ACCESSION NR: AP4042370

SUBMITTED: 11Feb64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: OP, MM NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 004

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042370 **ENCLOSURE:** 01

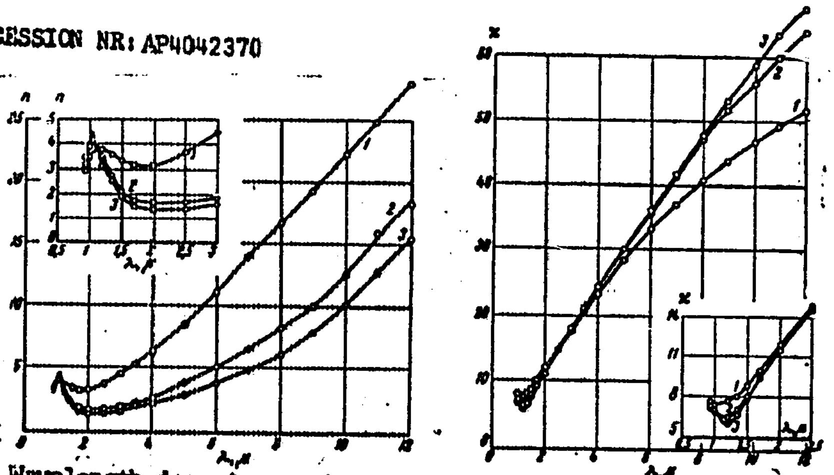
Optical constants of tin

λ, μ	T = 293° K		T = 78° K		T = 4,2° K	
	n	κ	n	κ	n	κ
0,93	3,15	7,28	3,43	7,17	2,95	7,62
0,99	3,44	7,34	3,92	6,94	3,70	7,15
1,2	3,76	7,63	3,53	6,45	3,05	5,08
1,35	3,57	8,04	2,76	6,00	2,55	6,64
1,5	3,31	8,67	2,00	7,98	1,90	7,80
1,7	3,13	9,88	1,75	9,29	1,51	9,35
2,0	3,10	11,8	1,65	11,4	1,38	11,4
2,5	3,63	14,8	1,69	14,6	1,30	14,6
3,0	4,41	17,8	1,88	18,0	1,58	18,0
3,5	5,27	20,5	2,13	21,1	1,95	21,1
4,0	6,19	23,2	2,40	24,2	2,13	24,2
5,0	8,49	28,5	3,75	29,7	2,75	30,0
6,0	11,0	33,1	4,97	35,5	3,73	35,8
7,0	13,8	37,1	6,51	41,4	4,89	41,6
8,0	16,6	40,6	8,17	47,0	6,05	47,4
9,0	19,3	43,8	10,0	51,7	7,90	53,3
10,0	22,0	46,4	12,4	55,8	10,1	58,7
11,0	24,8	49,0	15,7	59,8	12,6	63,4
12,0	27,8	51,6	18,2	63,8	15,3	67,0

Card 4/5

ACCESSION NR: AP4042370

ENCLOSURE: 02



Wavelength dependence of the real (left) and imaginary (right) components of the complex refractive index at different temperatures

Card 5/5

GOLOVASHKIN, A.I.; MOTULEVICH, G.P.

Optical properties of tin at helium temperatures. Zhur. eksp.
i teor. fiz. 47 no.1:64-72 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Fizicheskiy institut imeni Lebedeva AN SSSR.

L 02246-67 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AR6013681 SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/010/E110/E110

87

8

AUTHOR: Golovashkin, A. I.; Motulevich, G. P.

TITLE: Optical and electric properties of tin

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 10E890

REF SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 437-447

TOPIC TAGS: tin, superconductivity, electric conductivity, critical point, Hall effect, skin effect, conduction electron, electron collision, temperature dependence, Debye temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors measured the optical constants of Sn in the spectral region 0.7-12 μ at room temperature and at 77°. For the same samples, they measured the static conductivity at room temperature and at nitrogen, hydrogen, and helium temperatures, the density, the critical temperature of transition to the superconducting state, and the Hall effect. The reduction of the data was made with allowance for the character of the skin effect. The results yielded the concentration of the conduction electrons, the velocity on the Fermi surface, and the frequencies of the electron collisions. From the dependence of the conductivity on the temperature the authors determined the Debye temperature of the investigated samples. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP7003202

SOURCE CODE: UR/0056/66/051/006/1622/1633

AUTHOR: Golovashkin, A. I.; Levchenko, I. S.; Motulevich, G. P.; Shubin, A. A.

ORG: Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Fizicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Optical properties of indium

SOURCE: Zh eksper i teor fiz, v. 51, no. 6, 1966, 1622-1633

TOPIC TAGS: indium, optic property, conduction electron, electron density, electron collision

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of earlier investigations of the optical properties of polyvalent metals carried out at the Optical Laboratory of the Physics Institute im. P. N. Lebedev (ZhETF v. 51, 1220, 1966, and earlier). The present paper deals with the optical properties of indium in the range from 0.55 to 10 μ, made at temperatures 4.2 and 295K. A new technique for preparing indium films whose properties do not differ greatly from those of bulk indium is described. The experimental apparatus was described in earlier papers. The measurements at room temperature, which were carried out in two different experimental setups, agreed within 0.5%. The measurements at helium temperature were performed with the apparatus described earlier (ZhETF v. 47, 64, 1964). The following microscopic properties of the conduction electrons were determined: conduction electron density, electron collision frequency, mean electron velocity on the Fermi surface, and total area of the Fermi surface.

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ACC NR: AP7003202

The following characteristics of the interband transitions were determined: Fourier coefficients of the pseudopotential, threshold frequencies of the interband transitions, and the frequency dependence of the absorption near threshold. Relationships, between these two groups of properties are established and the temperature dependences of the properties are determined. The agreement between the electron-structure parameters obtained by different methods indicates that these relationships agree well with reality. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 12 formulas, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 23Jun66/ ORIG REF: 014/ OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

DMITRENKO, P.A. [Dmytrenko, P.O.]; GOLOVASHCHUK, Zh.T. [Holovashchuk, Zh.T.]

Effect of various forms of mineral fertilizers on the starch and ascorbic acid content of potato tubers. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 34 no.6:863-870 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Ukrainian Research Institute of Agriculture, Kiev.
(POTATOES—FERTILIZAERS AND MANURES) (STARCH) (ASCORBIC ACID)

GOLOVASHOV, P.I.

Separating the drive of roller mill cages. Metallurg no.11:35 N '56.
(MLRA 10:1)

(Magnitogorsk--Rolling mills)

LIBERMAN, Abram Moiseyevich; GOLOVASTIKOV, A.A., retsenzent; KALUSTOV, G.G., retsenzent; DUKHOVNYY, F.N., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the economic operations of textile and light industry enterprises] Analiz khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti predpriiatii tekstil'noi i legkoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 278 p. (MIRA 14:8)
(Textile industry—Accounting) (Russia—Manufactures—Accounting)

MEYEROVICH, Grigoriy Mikhaylovich; GOLOVASTIKOV, A.A., retsenzent; BARUN, M.A., red.; KOPELEVICH, Ye.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Analysis of the financial operations of a textile enterprise] Analiz finansovoi deiatel'nosti predpriiatiia tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Pod red. M.A.Baruna. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 90 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Textile industry—Finance)

GOLOVASTIKOV, A.I.; SHERONYEVA, T.A.

Efficient wet grinding of sheepskins. Leg. prom. 18 no.1:38-39 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

(Fur--Dressing and dyeing)

GOLOVASTIKOV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; YELISEYEV, A.I., red.; ZAKHAROV,
K.A., tekhn.red.

[Oka Valley (Vyksa-Kulebaki) industrial region; study of the economic geography] Priokskii (Vyksunsko-Kulebakskii) industrial'nyi raion; ekonomiko-geograficheskii ocherk. Gor'kii, Gor'kovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 145 p. (MIRA 14:1)
(Gorkiy Province--Economic geography)

GOLOVASTIKOV, A.M.

The Oka (Vyksa-Kulebaki) Industrial Region and prospects for developing it. Uch. zap. GGPI no.46:90-102 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

GOLOVASTIKOV, B.T.

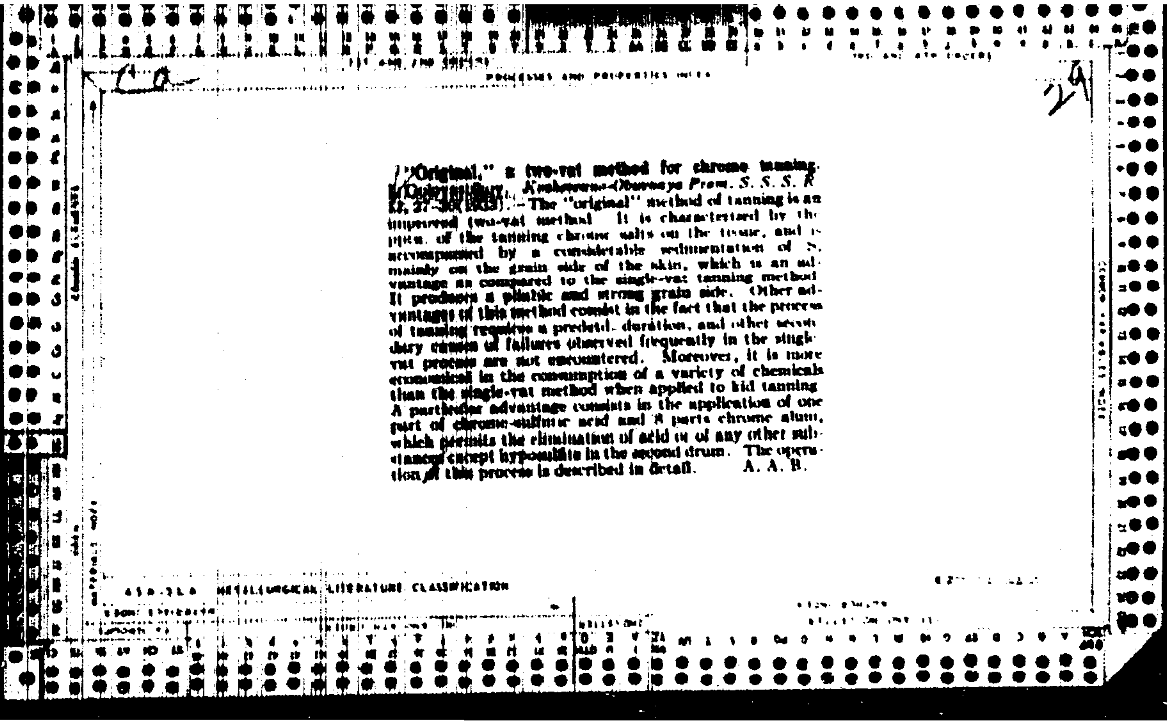
Processing of natural and synthetic fibers. Tekst.prom. 19 no.2:11-14 F '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Pavlovo-Posadskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata.
(Spinning)

GOLOVASTIKOV, B.Ye.

Our experience in the processing of lavsan fiber. Tekst.prom.22 no.3:20-23 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Pavlovo-Posadskogo kamvol'nogo kombinata.
(Textile fibers, Synthetic)



Ca

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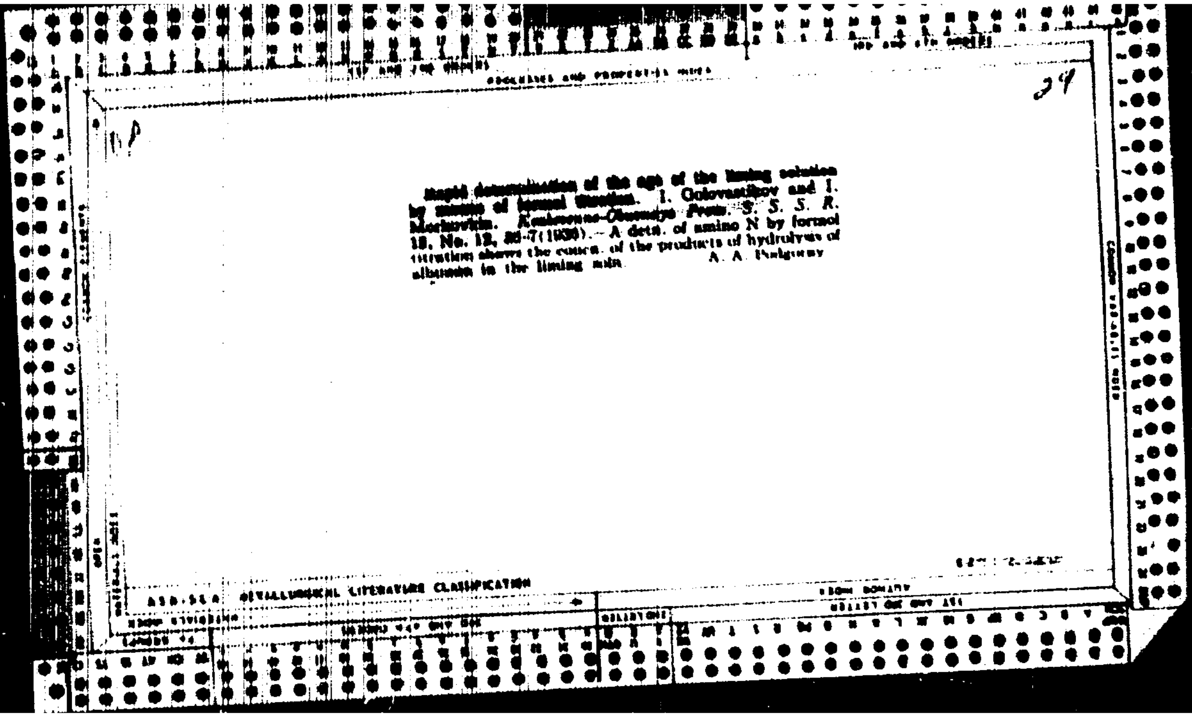
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

"Original," a two-vat method for chrome tanning. I. Quinquilfburg. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 12, 27-30(1933).—The "original" method of tanning is an improved two-vat method. It is characterized by the pptn. of the tanning chrome salts on the tissue, and is accompanied by a considerable sedimentation of S. mainly on the grain side of the skin, which is an advantage as compared to the single-vat tanning method. It produces a pliable and strong grain side. Other advantages of this method consist in the fact that the process of tanning requires a predetd. duration, and other secondary causes of failures observed frequently in the single-vat process are not encountered. Moreover, it is more economical in the consumption of a variety of chemicals than the single-vat method when applied to kid tanning. A particular advantage consists in the application of one part of chrome-sulfuric acid and 8 parts chrome alum, which permits the elimination of acid or of any other substance except hyposulfite in the second drum. The operation of this process is described in detail. A. A. B.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

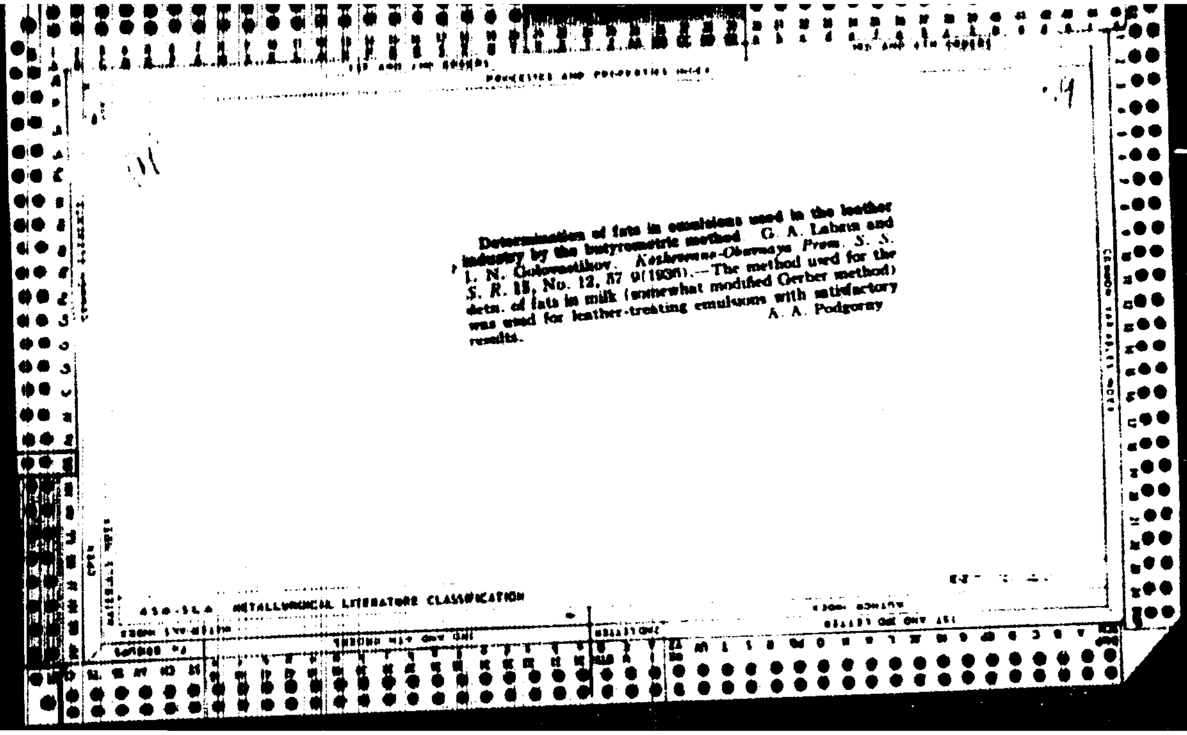


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

24

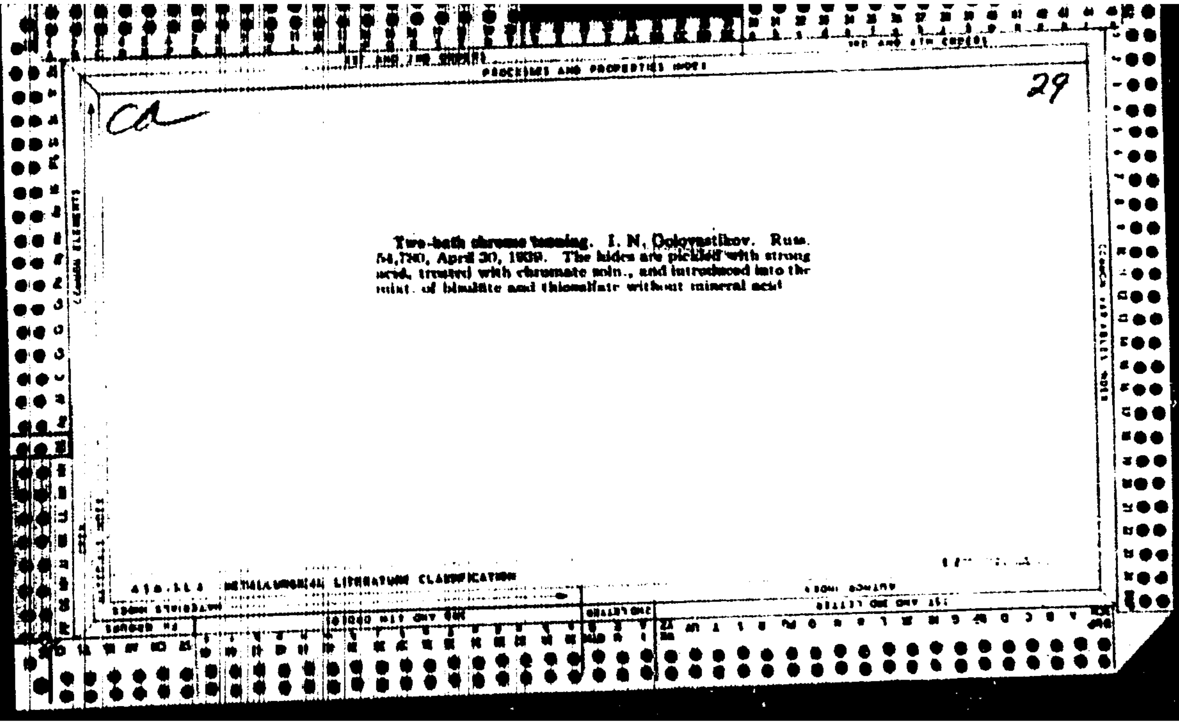
Rapid determination of the age of the liming solution by means of formol titration. I. Golovastikov and I. Morkovkin. Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R. 15, No. 12, 86-7(1936).—A detn. of amino N by formol titration shows the concn. of the products of hydrolysis of albumin in the liming soln. A. A. Podgorny

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Determination of fats in emulsions used in the leather industry by the butyrometric method. G. A. Labeta and I. N. Gulovostikov. *Kozhevenno-Obuvnaya Prom. S. S. S. R.* 15, No. 12, 37-9(1936).—The method used for the detn. of fats in milk (somewhat modified Gerber method) was used for leather-treating emulsions with satisfactory results. A. A. Podgorny



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Ca

29

Two-bath chrome tanning. I. N. Golovastikov. Russ. 54,780, April 30, 1939. The hides are pickled with strong acid, treated with chromate soln., and introduced into the mixt. of bisulfite and thiosulfate without mineral acid

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

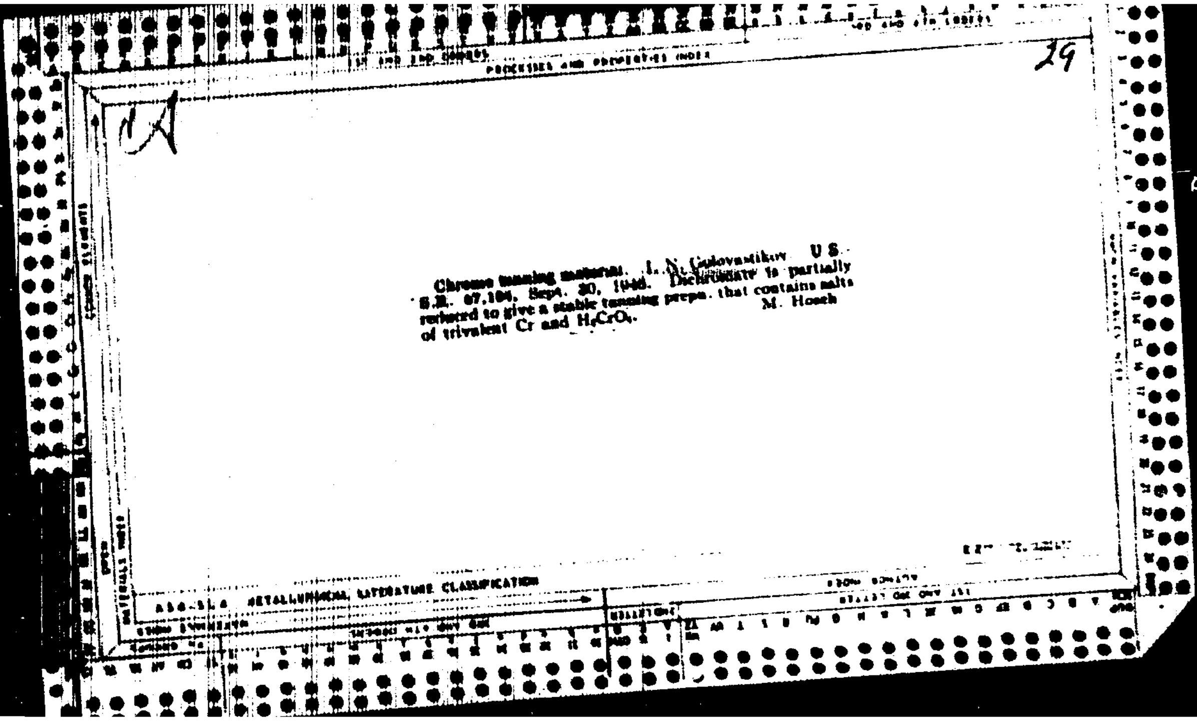
CA

29

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Modification of the two vat tanning method. [illegible] Gubernatikov. Legkaya Prom. 18, No. [illegible]. The pickle consists of [illegible] H_2SO_4, [illegible] 12% NaCl, and water 80% of the second raw hide wt. Pickling requires 1 hr. and a temp. of 18-20°. The hide must have a pH of about 4 after pickling. The pickle, which must contain 0.1 to 0.2% [illegible] H_2SO_4, is discharged from the vat and the vat is then charged with [illegible] operation with a chrome soln. composed of [illegible] H_2SO_4 [illegible] chromate 2 and water [illegible] of the raw hide. The treating temp. [illegible] drumming, depending upon the structure [illegible] from 1 to [illegible] hrs. The pH of the [illegible] 2.8. The drum is then charged with the [illegible] reducing soln., without discharging the tanning soln. and the soln. is discharged after [illegible] min. The reducing vat contains $NaHSO_3$ [illegible] and water to a liquid factor of 50%, all on the second wt. of the raw material. The process temp. is 18-[illegible] duration of drumming 1-1.5 hrs. and the shrinkage [illegible] boiling should not exceed 5%. The finished goods are [illegible] salt and of a satisfactory quality. A. A. Bochtlingk

ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

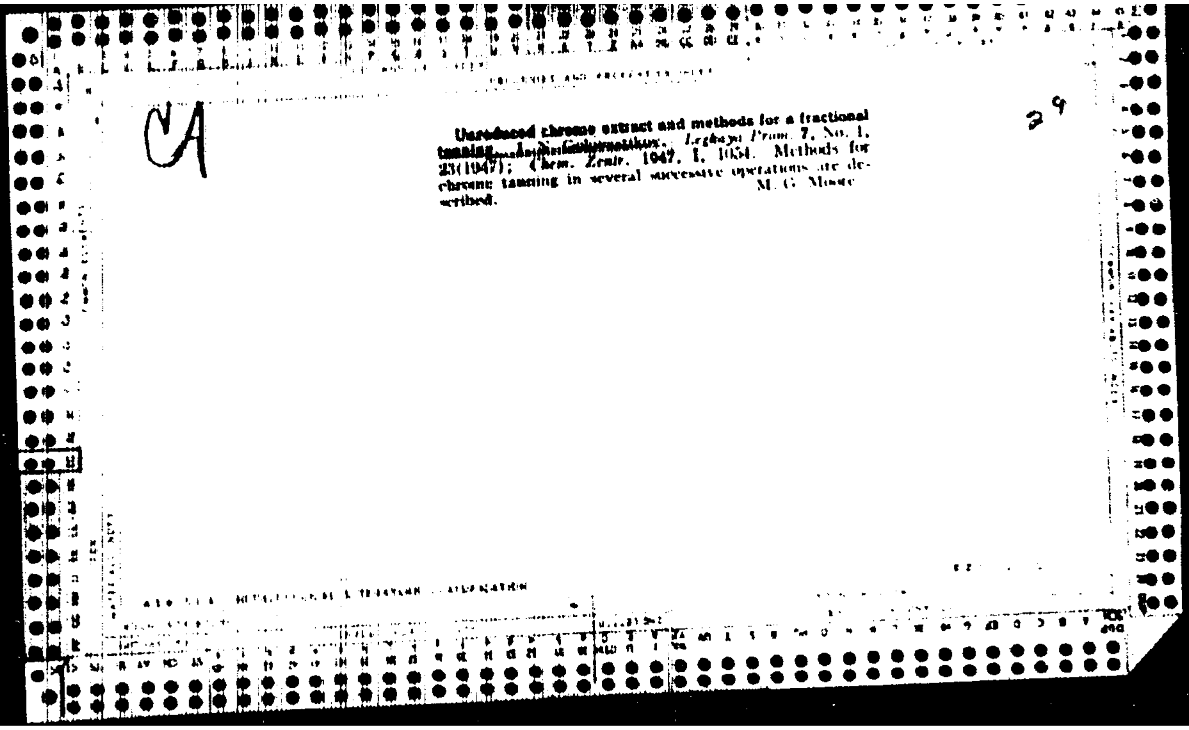


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1A

29

Chrome tanning material. I. N. Golovastikov. U.S.S.R. 67,104, Sept. 30, 1946. Dichromate is partially reduced to give a stable tanning prepn. that contains salts of trivalent Cr and H_2CrO_4. M. Hosch



CA

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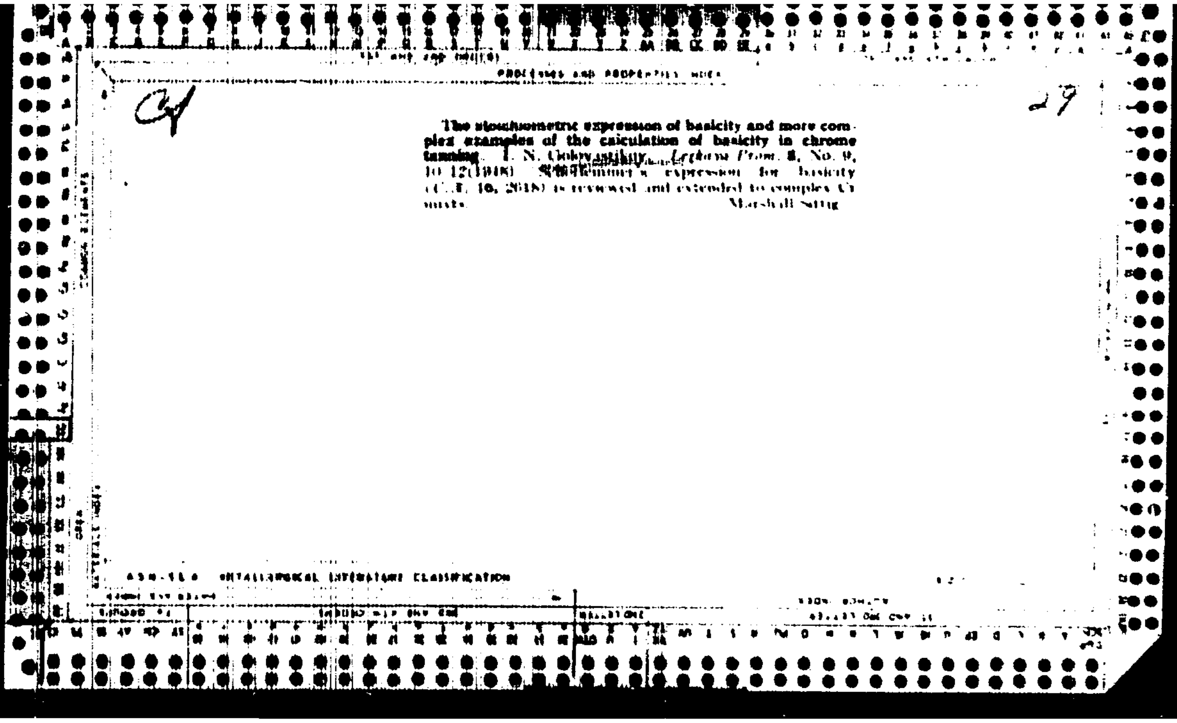
Unreduced chrome extract and methods for a fractional tanning. A. N. Golumatikov. *Legkaya Prom.* 7, No. 1, 23(1947); *Chem. Zentr.* 1947, I, 1054. Methods for chrome tanning in several successive operations are described. M. G. Moore

GOLOVASTIKOV, I.N.

Determination of the basicity of chrome tan liquors. Leg.prom. 7 no.10:21 O '47.

(MIRA 6:11)
(Tanning)



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Cr

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The stoichiometric expression of basicity and more complex examples of the calculation of basicity in chrome tanning. I. N. Obryvatskiy. *Legkaya Prom.* 8, No. 9, 10-12(1948). Schorlemmer's expression for basicity (C.A. 40, 2018) is reviewed and extended to complex Cr salts. Marshall Sittig

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GOLOVASTIKOV, I.N., inzhener.

Standard method of simplified stoichiometric calculations. Leg.prom. 16 no.9:23-25 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)
(Chemistry, Physical and theoretical)

GOLOVASTIKOV, I.N.

Stoichiometry and basicity formulas of trivalent chromium salts.
Zhur. prikl. khim. 29 no.4:553-557 Ap '56. (MIRA 9:11)
(Chromium salts)

GOLOVASTIKOV, I.

Erroneous tables in the new reference book. Leg. prom. 18 no.3:57 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

(Tanning)

GOLOVASTIKOV, I.N., inzh.

Reduction of chromium with sodium bisulfite during the tanning process. Kozh.-obuv.prom. 6 no.11:27-28 N '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

L 39802-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWA(h) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6011210

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/006/0045/0046

INVENTOR: Nezhdanov, I. V.; Golovanova, I. N.

10
B

ORG: none

TITLE: A single-phase inverter. 25 Class 21, No. 179830

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 6, 1966, 45-46

TOPIC TAGS: electric inverter, thyristor, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a single-phase inverter based on thyristors connected in a circuit with a centertapped supply transformer. An electromagnetic relay is used as a delay element. The inverter is simplified and made more reliable by using a capacitor with one plate connected to the cathode of one of the thyristors and the other plate connected to the anode of this same thyristor through a normally closed contact on the relay and to the control electrode through a diode, resistor and normally open contact on the relay.

UDC: 621.314.
.572.025.1

Card 1/2

GOLOVASTIKOV, N. I.

GOLOVASTIKOV, N. I.

"Crystal Structure of the Yeremeyevite. "Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Crystallography, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Mathematical Sciences.)

SO: M-972, 20 Feb 56

GOLOVASTIKOV, N. I.

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography, E-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34626

Author: Golovastikov, N. I., Belova, Ye. N., Belov, N. V.

Institution: None

Title: Crystalline Structure of Eremeyevite (Eichwaltite)

Original Periodical: Zap. Vses. Mineralog. o-va, 1955, 84, No 4, 405-414

Abstract: See Referat Zhur - Fizika, 1956, 28612

1 of 1

GOLOVASTIKOV, N. I.

USSR / Physical Chemistry, Crystals B-5

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1957, 25863

Author : N.I. Golovastikov, Ye. N. Belova, N.V. Belov
Title : Crystalline Structure of Yeremeyevite.

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 104, No 1, 78-81

Abstract : The hexagonal cell of yeremeyevite (a 8.538, c 8.17, kX) contains 12 $AlBO_3$ "molecules"; ph. gr. - $P6_3/m$. An especially strong reflex (006) and the brightness of the 3rd and 6th layer lines of rotation on c indicated a six layer distribution of atoms in the cell. The horizontal co-ordinates of six atom pairs of Al were determined from the Patterson projection $P_o(x,y)$, which made it possible to construct a model with columns of Al octahedrons, the model having basically coincided with the final results. The signs of F_{hk0} were determined by Zachariassen's equation $S_{K+H} = \overline{S(S_H \cdot S_K)}$. The projection of electron density ρ (xy)

Card : 1/2

GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.

SUBJECT USSR/MATHEMATICS/Statistics CARD 1/2 PG - 695
AUTHOR GOLOVASTIKOV N.I., BELOV N.V.
TITLE Geometric interpretation of the statistic equation of Zachariasen.
PERIODICAL Doklady Akad.Nauk 104, 540-542 (1955)
reviewed 4/1957

The equation of Zachariasen $S_{H+K} = S(\overline{S_H \cdot S_K})$ (Acta Cryst. 5, 68 (1952)) has a geometric interpretation by relating with all possible situations of the atoms in the elementary cell. For a twodimensional centro symmetric crystal we have $F_H = F_{hk} = \sum_j f_j \cos 2\pi(hx_j + ky_j)$. The straight lines $hx = ky = n =$ = integer coincide with the maxima of that cos-plane which in the Fourier series corresponds to the amplitude F_H; analogously for F_K. The straight lines which correspond to F_{H+K} go through the intersection points of the two first families. If two atoms are in the cell, then the structure amplitudes F_H, F_K, F_{H+K} are equal $2\cos 2\pi\alpha$, $2\cos 2\pi\beta$, $2\cos 2\pi(\alpha+\beta)$ resp., where α and β are the ratios of the distances of the atom up to the next lines of the families H and K to the periods of lattice lines of these families; analogously for $\alpha+\beta$. Now the relation of Zachariasen is satisfied for certain regions (triangles) but not for other ones. It results that

Doklady Akad.Nauk 104, 540-542 (1955) CARD 2/2 PG - 695

for values of the structure product $\cos 2\pi\alpha \cdot \cos 2\pi\beta \cdot \cos 2\pi(\alpha+\beta) > 1/8$ the equation of Zachariasen is satisfied positively. With increasing number of atoms in the cell the applicability of the equation diminishes and symmetry elements enjoin characteristic restrictions on it.

Golovastikov, N.I

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography, E-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34582

Author: Belov, N. V., Golovastikov, N. I.

Institution: None

Title: On Strong and Weak Statistical Relationships Between the Signs of Structural Amplitudes

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 105, No 5, 978-980

Abstract: Using visual geometric constructions, the probability of the statistical equations between the signs of the structural amplitudes holding for linear combinations of the H and K indices is examined. All the deductions pertain to a plane cell (projection), containing 2 atoms, bound by the symmetry center. The probability of the relationships of the type $S_{H+2nK} = S_H \cdot S_K$ holding for amplitudes of any size is 0.5; the probability does not increase when the size of the amplitudes is limited on the low side. The maximum probability of obeying the statistical equations of the type $S_{H+(2n+1)K} = S_H \cdot S_K$ is 0.6. If a lower limit is established on the moduli of single structural amplitudes, the probability increased but remains considerably less than in the case $S_{H+K} = S_H S_K$, when it is greater than or equal to 0.75.

1 of 2

USSR/Solid State Physics - Structural Crystallography, E-3

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34582

Author: Belov, N. V., Golovastikov, N. I.

Institution: None

Title: On Strong and Weak Statistical Relationships Between the Signs of Structural Amplitudes

Original Periodical: Dokl. AN SSSR, 1955, 105, No 5, 978-980

Abstract: Consequently, the most suitable of the linear combination of H and K is H + K. In the particular cases of the combination of multiple indices, the equation $S_{3H} = S_H S_{2H}$ has the greatest weight, holding (in the case of 2 atoms) with a probability $10/12 = 0.833$. The smallest weight is that of $S_{2H} = S_H S_H$, with a probability of 0.5. When determining the signs of the structural amplitudes, it is not recommended to compare the relationships between symmetrically-bound amplitudes, inasmuch as the probability of the corresponding statistical equations holding is low.

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GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.

Crystalline structure of the berylonite $NaBePO_4$. Kristallografiia 6 no.6:909-917 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR

(Beryllonites)
(Crystallography)

GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.

Crystalline structure of beryllonite ($NaBePO_4$). Dokl.
AN SSSR 142 no.6:1301-1304 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom
N.V.Belovym.

(Beryllonite crystals)

KIOSSE, G.A.; GOLOVASTIKOV, N.I.; BELOV, N.V.

X-ray diffraction examination of active (d-) and racemic (d, l-) Sb-tartrates. Kristallografiia 9 no.3:402-403 My-Je '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.